

habitants, and a good many other matters not usually regarded as botanical, but enriching the picture from the human point of view. Very much such a work is that now lying before us. We well know that Marie-Victorin is enamoured of Cuba and has been busy for some time, in cooperation with Frère Léon, in studying its vegetation. But the results of their work embrace more than collections and descriptions of long lost or new species. One of these results is this volume of "Itineraries" by the perusal of which botanists interested in tropical vegetation (and what botanist is not?) will gain a vivid impression of what may be seen in the island of Cuba. This is the more so because of the plenitude of illustration. As the reviewer knows, the camera is almost a part of Marie-Victorin, and we see in this publication embellished with about 280 photographs, with a number of line drawings and a large map, an account which appeals directly to the eye. Thus one gets a full and detailed impression of how the country actually looks, and one feels as if he had seen Cuba for himself. The liberal use of native names and frequent descriptions of the uses made of the vegetable products enhances this impression. More than this, there are many allusions to human relations, some of which appeal directly to the heart.

FRANCIS E. LLOYD

Diary and Travels of the Bartrams

Diary of a Journey through the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida from July 1, 1765 to April 10, 1766. By John Bartram. Annotated by Francis Harper. Transactions of the American Philosophical Society 33(1) : iv + 120. portrait, 8 maps, 37 fig. December, 1942. Paper cover \$2.00.

Travels in Georgia and Florida, 1773-74; A Report to Dr. John Fothergill. By William Bartram. Annotated by Francis Harper. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. 33(2) : about 115 pp. portrait, 5 maps, 47 fig. Spring 1943. Paper cover \$2.00. Parts 1 and 2 bound together in cloth \$5.00.

John Bartram was a Quaker botanist to the King of England. He was the first botanical investigator of the upper reaches of the St. John's River in Florida, and of the greater part of Georgia. As a friend and guest of the élite in Charleston, and of several colonial governors, he observed and portrayed pre-Revolutionary life in the southern cities of Charleston, Savannah, and St. Augustine, as well as life on the plantations and in the wilderness. He described the architecture of the first Spanish period in St. Augustine, and told of the easternmost known calumet ceremony, at

the Treaty of Picolata. On this trip he discovered *Franklinia*, *Pinckneya*, *Nyssa ogeche*, *Canna flaccida*, and other noteworthy plants. He was accompanied and assisted by his talented son, "Billy," who was destined to become the author of the immortal *Travels* (1791).

The record of these achievements appears in the simple, unvarnished diary of 1765–66, preserved at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and hitherto largely unpublished. The full editorial comments and annotations provide a historical background, identify Bartram's plants and animals, and show his routes in detail by means of both colonial and modern maps. Photographs and drawings bring into vivid focus, after a span of nearly two centuries, many of the points of particular interest that were visited by John Bartram.

Much new light on William Bartram's celebrated *Travels* (1791) will be forthcoming with the publication, in part 2, of his lengthy manuscript report to his London patron, Dr. John Fothergill. This important document, which has long remained in obscurity in the British Museum, will be a distinct boon to all students of Bartram and of early American natural history. While it covers the same ground as the first part of the book of 1791, it is not a duplicate of that work, but contains much additional information on Bartram's itinerary, his chronology, his scientific and literary qualifications, and the identification of his plants and animals. The work is thoroughly annotated and indexed. The illustrations include the most significant collection of Bartram drawings ever brought together in a single publication.

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Carnivorous Plants

The Carnivorous Plants. By Francis Ernest Lloyd. xv + 352 pages, 38 plates. Waltham, Mass., The Chronica Botanica Co., New York City, E. G. Stechert and Co. 1942. \$6.00.

"For the present moment, I care more about *Drosera* than the origin of all the species in the world," wrote Charles Darwin, in 1860, to his friend Sir Charles Lyell. It is fortunate that he found time to consider both, for his investigations on *Dionea*, *Drosera*, and physiologically related plants resulted in the publication of the